



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

sive, 88 cases and 38 deaths, exclusive of 8 suspicious cases, have been reported. Among the European population there has been only 1 case.

Some Arabian firemen taken on board the French steamship *Gironde*, belonging to the maritime messageries de France, were taken ill on the voyage between Diego Suarez on Automboka Bay on the islands of Madagascar and Mozambique. One of them died. On the arrival of the steamer at Mozambique, no communication was held with the land except by signal. Entrance to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Lorenzo Marques was also forbidden. On telegraphic orders received from Marseilles, the vessel put back to Diego Suarez. The reports spread by the South African press of the importation of plague into Mozambique and Lorenzo Marques are without foundation.

#### AUSTRALIA.

##### *Case of smallpox on Austrian steamship Orpheus.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Newcastle, New South Wales, December 10, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Austrian ship *Orpheus* reached this port last week with 1 case of smallpox on board. As the case had nearly recovered, the vessel was kept in quarantine only until last Tuesday. The patient proved to be a naturalized American citizen, a physician, who, having lost his money in speculations in Africa, was working his passage home. I will sign him on some vessel going to San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. F. W. GODING,  
U. S. Consul.

#### BRAZIL.

##### *Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro and State of Sao Paulo.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 27, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended December 16. There were 294 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 15, as compared with the foregoing week; 16 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 7; 5 deaths from yellow fever, the same as before; 2 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 5; no deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 1; 1 death from measles, the same as before; 1 death from beriberi, a decrease of 1, and 55 deaths from tuberculosis, the same as before. \* \* \*

From the state of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of October. The total number of deaths was 2,252, a decrease of 1,499, as compared with the month of September, and from malarial fever, 58 deaths, a decrease of 76.

From typhoid fever there died 26 persons, a decrease of 15; from yellow fever, none, and from smallpox, 15, a decrease of 28; 14 cases occurred at the city of Sao Paulo. In regard to other infectious diseases, there were in the state of Sao Paulo 9 deaths from measles, 1 death from scarlet fever, 4 deaths from diphtheria, 33 deaths from whooping cough, 7 deaths from erysipelas, 12 deaths from dysentery, 14 deaths from influenza, 6 deaths from leprosy, and 1 death from vari-cella.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office : December 23, bark *Annie Bingay*, British, for Mobile, Ala. December 24, steamship *Chaucer*, British, for New York ; bark *Koleta*, Portuguese, for New Orleans. December 27, ship *Kambira*, British, for Norfolk ; bark *Ymer*, Norwegian, for Pensacola.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### JAPAN.

##### *Epidemic of dysentery in 1898.*

[From the Nagasaki Press.]

The total number of cases of dysentery reported in Japan since its outbreak in 1898 up to December 10 was 90,335, with 22,199 deaths. Below are given the names of the prefectures where cases of 5,000 and upward have been reported : Yamonashi, 9,922 cases, 2,154 deaths ; Niigata, 9,835 cases, 2,382 deaths ; Nagano, 8,133 cases, 1,944 deaths ; Shizuoka, 6,662 cases, 1,558 deaths. In the prefecture of Nagasaki, 957 cases, with 215 deaths, occurred during the same period.

#### FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Governors Harbor*.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1898. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended December 29. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Nassau*.—Two weeks ended December 31. Estimated population, 11,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended December 23, 1898. Estimated population, 13,948. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1899. Estimated population, 4,254. Total number of deaths, 11. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 125,862. Total number of deaths, 190, including diphtheria, 3 ; enteric fever, 2 ; measles, 1, and 6 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 388,300. Total number of deaths, 316, including diphtheria, 7 ; enteric fever, 2 ; measles, 5 ; scarlet fever, 4 ; whooping cough, 5, and 71 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 7, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Halifax, viz, 27.7, and the lowest in Gateshead, viz, 12.7.

*London*.—One thousand six hundred and sixty-six deaths were reg-